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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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leading conceptions of the Soviet Union, which even the late Adlai E. Stevenson tactfully repudiated in November 1961, Secretary Rusk can scarcely be regarded as the sole, adequate witness."

Contrary to the fiction in your statement that this Second Treaty of Moscow would be "of great advantage to this country," the truth is that a blind ratification by the Senate would mean a tremendous diplomatic victory for imperio-colonialist Moscow. The treaty is based on false political assumption; its very language contradicts even the U.S.S.R. Constitution and the most advanced knowledge on the Soviet Union, and thus is subject to legal question; and as drawn, the treaty makes mockery of our own official declarations.

These and many other substantive objections to the treaty should have been carefully examined and openly heard by Mr. Fulbright. With regrettable irresponsibility, he chose to ram this down the throats of the American people by railroading it through his committee and obtaining a blind ratification by the Senate. As daily pleaders for "fairness," "open-mindedness" and "just democratic action," are you still in support of such deplorable, arbitrary action? Or, as many of us who seek a fair and open public hearing on this vital treaty, are you prepared now to call upon our responsible Senators to return the pact back to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee so that the voices of the people can be heard?

LEV E. DOBRIANSKY,  
Georgetown University.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, August 16, 1965]

## CONSULAR PACT

Your August 6 editorial on the "Consular Convention" contains a mixture of truth and fiction. Your statement that the "committee has taken it time in acting" is a grossly misleading half-truth. You know that Senator Fulbright simply had sat on the pact since June 1964 calling for hearings and then postponing them, and finally, in the most undemocratic manner railroading it through committee for a blind ratification by the Senate.

Advocates of this harmful treaty, who are eager to appease the Russian imperio-colonialists at any price, have feared right along fair and open public hearings on the Second Treaty of Moscow. A considered and full exposure of its contents would lead to its rejection by the Senate.

The last-minute maneuver of having Secretary Rusk testify on this ill-written and Moscow-oriented pact does not satisfy the demand of moral responsibility for fair and open public hearings.

Contrary to the fiction in your statement that this Second Treaty of Moscow would be "of great advantage to this country," the truth is that a blind ratification by the Senate would mean a tremendous diplomatic victory for Moscow. The treaty is based on false political assumptions; its very language contradicts even the U.S.S.R. Constitution and the most advanced knowledge on the Soviet Union and thus is subject to legal question. As drawn, the treaty makes mockery of our own official declarations.

LEV E. DOBRIANSKY.

Alexandria.

## THE SHADOW OF A ROCK

(Mr. STAGGERS (at the request of Mr. GREIG) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker:

In every object there is inexhaustible meaning; the eye sees in it what the eye brings means of seeing.

So quotes Carlyle, and goes on to muse:

For ours is a most fictile world; and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures. A world not fixable; not fathomable. An unfathomable somewhat which is not we; which we can work with, and live amidst, and model, miraculously in our miraculous being, and name world. But if the very rocks and rivers are, in strict language, made by those outward senses of ours, how much more, by the inward sense, are all phenomena of the spiritual kind. Which inward sense, moreover, is not permanent like the outward ones, but forever growing and changing. \* \* \* Observe, however, that of man's whole terrestrial possessions and attainments, unspeakably the noblest are his symbols, divine or divine-seeming; under which he marches and fights, with victorious assurance, in this life battle: what we can call his realized ideals. \* \* \* Strong was he that had a church, what we can call a church: he stood thereby, though "in the center of immensities, in the conflux of eternities," yet manlike toward God and man; the vague shoreless universe had become for him a firm city, and dwelling which he knew. Such virtue was in belief; in these words, well spoken, I believe.

This is an age of revolution, they say. Revolution is change characterized by speed. It resolves complexities into their simpler elements, and in this respect is similar to decay. Essentially, it is destruction. It may be the prelude to the breakdown of society; or, it may clear away the ground for nobler construction. The speed of change in our time requires swift decision and sure judgment. Else confusion and uncertainty degenerate into anarchy and chaos.

The responsibility rests on the man whose hands hold worldwide influence—whose hands hold irresistible naked power, if you will. That individual, of course, is the Chief Executive of the United States. As never before in all history, the "inner senses" of one man will set the "symbols" under which all peoples of this planet will march and fight in this life battle. As no other human being before him has ever done, he stands "in the center of immensities, in the conflux of eternities." What sort of man is he? Has this "vague shoreless universe become for him a firm city?"

The future, being unborn, exists only in the ideals and in the mentality of the man or men who will bring it into being. Its form and likeness will conform to that of its progenitors, as is the way of all flesh. Lacking the "victorious assurance" of materialized ideals and stabilized institutions, we must look for clues to the behavior of the President. Two details of that behavior may have vital significance.

The President makes frequent use of the word, consensus. In political parlance, the word has a narrow meaning. The implication is that a political clique or a political party will arrive at an agreed upon course of action by considering various shades of opinion and then eliminating details which cannot gain universal support. There is in it an element of persuasion whereby one member concedes an advantage in return for a favor, which is to say that self-interest prevails over the general good. There is also an element of compulsion, in that failure to conform carries a personal penalty.

President sets no such narrow limits on his understanding of the word. There does indeed exist in a given society a great number of conflicts of interest. To eliminate all such conflicts would abolish competition as well as emulation, and these are the marks of a free society. Their elimination would reduce us to the dead mindlessness of a beehive. Presumably that is the aim of theoretical communism. Practical communism, of course, is much less benign.

In contradistinction to such a consensus, men have always believed that there is a much broader kind of possible agreement which they call the common good. It rests upon an unselfish balancing of individual claims, and leads to a course of action on which all men would agree if they possessed infinite wisdom and knowledge. It goes by the name of justice. The President seeks justice for all the segments of society, at home and abroad.

In all ages there have been reformers. They see conditions which in their opinions call for change. In practice, reformers almost uniformly draw up battle lines against the evil they would remove. Along with the evil, they must destroy the evildoers. This has been the sad course of reformation over many a long and weary century. At the end, the reformation itself generally needs reforming, and the New Jerusalem is still in the distance.

The President organizes no crusades against evildoers. He recognizes no evildoers. Instead he sees elements of society whose fundamental purposes are constructive, but who must come into contact with other elements, and those contacts have not yet been made smooth and harmonious. He takes it as his function to promote the necessary harmony. As an instance, it is commonly understood that he has made peace with what we call business. The President realizes that the affluent society with which we are blessed is due to the ingenuity and exploits of "business." Without business we would be back in the dark ages. But business cannot exist without labor. Each needs the other. Their true interests do not conflict. They concur. And justice will establish the concurrence.

On the international scene, confusion and discontent spill the bounty of heaven and make futile the efforts toward constructive economies and stabilized governments. We attribute the evil stimulus toward such a state of affairs to communism. To some individuals, the simplest method of dealing with the situation would be to destroy the Communists. It is conceivable that such a course of action is practical. From what evidence we have, the President would not accept that course. Communists are people. A world free of Communists might be free of trouble for a time. But the ideal of a true consensus of the common good of all mankind would not be realized. Apparently the President sees in the meaning of the word a new world from which want and disease and injustice have been banished. The wonders of science have made that kind of world practicable, so it is said, if men do honest work.

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Another word is appearing more and more in the President's vocabulary. That word is "today." The President is saying that this matter or the other will be given attention "today," that he has asked that this thing or the other be done "today." On assuming the Presidency, he inherited an age and a race:

Whom unmerciful Disaster  
Followed fast and followed faster.

Time is of the essence. We can no longer await the slow processes of evolution. The speed of constructive action must match the remorseless surge of revolution. Else the alternative of world chaos impends.

To produce concrete results with the speed demanded by the age borders on the miraculous. It is of the nature of miracles that they incite incredulity. Hence the cry that government does not tell the truth about matters and developments which are of grave concern to every citizen. Give us the facts, they demand, and we will believe.

Alas, facts which contradict preconceptions penetrate the integument of custom with difficulty. We find it hard to believe what we have not been used to believing. Nevertheless, the administration patiently and persistently tries to present the picture as it appears to those who are qualified to understand. Civil and military officers outline the details of Government policy and operation up to the limits of security requirements. They answer candidly and fully the questions of anxious auditors—auditors who are sometimes querulous because they are anxious, let us remind ourselves. For these, too, are good and patriotic American citizens, seeking the general good of the Nation they love. And it is the pattern of the President's behavior that they should find reason to believe in him and to trust him.

The Prophet Isaiah also lived in a time of peril. During a long and active life he was closely associated with four successive kings who struggled more or less vainly to cope with the difficulties and contradictions of clashing ideologies and burning ambitions. Still, Isaiah was an optimist. Beyond the surface indications of ruin he could see the ultimate reign of righteousness where the government should rule in justice. And he said:

And a man shall be as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

The ancient Hebrew sages knew the power of words to invoke the "symbols" of Carlyle which are the source of strength. Words as well as things mean different things to different people. So the Hebrews resorted to pictures which were too vivid to be mistaken. Isaiah's picture offers assurance and comfort. It is not too much to say that the five continents of the planet earth are beginning to catch details of the same image in the American President.

In the time when Isaiah lived, and about which he wrote, all did not share the prophet's optimism. The king himself moaned:

This day is a day of trouble, and of rebuke, and blasphemy; for the children are come to the birth, and there is not strength to bring forth.

God grant that in this day of promise and of hope we may find strength and purpose to bring forth the new society dedicated to the service of man.

## ARE WE IN TROUBLE?

(Mr. STAGGERS (at the request of Mr. GREIGG) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, a most timely and thought-provoking editorial appeared in one of the newspapers of my congressional district recently, and I commend to each Member of the Congress that he read this article which appeared in the Hampshire Review, Romney, W. Va., which is as follows:

## ARE WE IN TROUBLE?

Watching the newscasts from the Washington, D.C., television stations over the weekend, one could not help but wonder if our country is in serious trouble. These newscasts showed numerous pictures and films of the group of demonstrators who have been harrassing the White House and the Capitol to protest our involvement in South Vietnam. Their appearance as well as the placards they displayed were disgusting, to say the least. Their disrespect for the seat of our Government and for our public officials would be disturbing indeed if we did not realize that they are not truly representative of the young people of America.

The thought occurred to us that at the same time that these disreputable young people were going through their disgraceful antics in Washington, some 60 young men from this community, members of the 1st Magazine Platoon, 351st Ordnance Company, U.S. Army Reserve, are at Camp Pickett going through their annual active duty training. Our young men are going about this training diligently and cheerfully even though it is taking them away from their homes, their families and their jobs for 2 weeks in the hottest part of the summer. They are doing this to prepare themselves for intelligent and effective service to their country in case they may be needed.

All over the country, thousands of other young men have been doing the same thing all summer long as unit after unit of the Army Reserve goes to camp for active duty training.

Of course, the Reserves of the other services and the Army National Guard are doing the same thing, but we stress the Army Reserve for two reasons. First because our own Hampshire County men are serving in it, and second, because the Army Reserve has been facing extinction as an organization of units since last winter.

Despite the fact that these units are scheduled to be eliminated or reorganized, they have not slackened in their efforts to recruit new men and to become as proficient and effective as possible. Maj. Gen. W. J. Sutton, who is Chief of Army Reserve and as such heads all the reservists in the country, recently had this to say about his reservists:

"With the sure instinct of the seasoned soldier on uncertain ground, members of the Army Reserve have followed the time-honored admonition: 'Keep marching.'

"Facing the future with their heads up, they have kept their formation, moving steadily onward and in cadence.

"Their dedication runs deep. Mindful of the necessity to maintain readiness in a

troubled world, they have kept faith with themselves and their country—ready, able and willing to do the job they were intended to do, if need be.

"Commanders, confronted with personnel strength decline at the beginning of the year, have met the challenge as well as the problem. They have revitalized their recruiting and retention efforts at all levels to successfully reverse this downward trend.

"Wherever located, the Army Reserve is on the move, striving forward. They 'keep marching' in the best tradition of the soldier. That they do so is a bulwark to our defense and a reassurance to our Nation.

"I have never been more proud of the Army Reserve."

Look again at those demonstrators in Washington and compare them with the men who serve in the Army Reserve and what their chief says of them. Those demonstrators then promptly appear in their proper light as a group made up of those who are more interested in attracting attention to themselves than they are in any cause they may espouse.

## KEEP BANKS OUT OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING

(Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. GREIGG) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced H.R. 10529, which would prohibit banks from performing professional accounting services.

Banks should not perform professional accounting services. Such services are best left to those, who, by training and dedication, have developed the high degree of skill to do the job. Professional accounting is not to be confused with bookkeeping, recordkeeping or other similar clerical work.

The bill defines "professional accounting services" to include any of the following:

First: The design, installation, and supervision of internal systems of recordkeeping in terms of money or internal controls of financial data.

Professional accounting involves the "design, installation, and supervision" of internal systems. Recordkeeping per se is not professional accounting. Professional accounting deals with systems of recordkeeping in terms of money or financial data. If the system of recordkeeping involves units other than money it does not come within the definition of professional accounting.

## Second:

The use of discretion in recording business transactions of a financial nature.

This conforms substantially to the widely known and generally accepted definition of professional accounting. It involves the element of discretion or judgment which is often entailed in a particular bookkeeping procedure or entry, such as which recordings to make, when, in what amounts, and to what accounts. This is best left to professional accountants.

## Third:

The preparation of financial statements from books of account.

The preparation of periodic financial statements such as the familiar balance